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SIXTEEN PAGES

FOR PRESIDENT.
 BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
 FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
 WHITEHALL REID, of New York.

He Is a Swindler.

A man who gives his name as C. H. Lewis and

H. E. Walker, and representing himself as

in the employ of the Journal, is traveling through

southern Indiana obtaining favors from Republi-

cans on the strength of his alleged connection

with this paper. The man is a fraud. No person

of that name is or ever has been connected with

the Journal. His only authorized traveling

agent at present is Mr. Smith King. The man

calling himself Lewis and Walker is described as

of medium size, with full whiskers of sandy hue,

and about forty years of age.

SENATOR HILL has christened his new

residence in Albany "Bleak House."

Perhaps this is intended as a hint to Mr.

Cleveland that it is not a place of warm

welcomes.

The board of world's fair women

managers of New York adopted a resolu-

tion declaring that it would be "bet-

ter to keep visitors looking at instruct-

ive works of art within the gates of the

world's fair than outside, subjected to

alluring but objectionable amusements."

This is a very rational view of the sub-

ject.

If you want to read a seven-column

speech on civil-service reform by Will-

iam Dudley Foulke, you can enjoy that

privilege by writing for a copy of the

New York Post and enclosing 5 cents.

Life is short, and the Journal has not

read the speech, nor is it able to print

any part of it, owing to the press of

valuable matter on its space, but it

gladly gives this free ad. to its esteemed

and amiable friend Foulke, and hopes

somebody with time and curiosity

enough will read the seven columns and

find out why he is "ferried" Harrison

and "fer" Cleveland, and what civil-

service reform has to do with the Dem-

ocratic party, anyway.

The separation of the young mineral-

ogist, Verhoff, from Peary's north-pole

party, and his supposed death, has given

rise to much gossip and surmise, and is

likely to develop into a scandal, as

manages to attach itself to all recent

arctic expeditions. The next thing will

be the organization of a party to hunt

Verhoff. While on the way it will suc-

ceed in losing or killing one of its mem-

bers. Then another scandal will arise,

and so on indefinitely. For all the good

they do, the public could well afford to

dispense with such expeditions. Cer-

tainly, it would gladly be rid of the

apparently inevitable petty gossip that

follows each one.

A SCOTCHMAN writes to the New York

World that "Sir Edwin Arnold is in

error as to frost killing cholera," adding,

"there was cholera in Edinburgh years

ago at Christmas, and snow on the

ground a foot deep." This may be true,

and yet the fact remains that severe

frost is unfavorable to the propagation

of the disease. Under favorable condi-

tions of filth, etc., it may prevail even

in cold weather, but cold always retards,

if it does not destroy it. Professor

Koch, in his celebrated address before

the Berlin cholera conference in 1884, in

which he gave the scientific world the

first authentic and complete account of

the comma-bacilli, said, "they flourish

best at temperatures between 86 and 104

degrees, Fahrenheit, but they are not

very susceptible to lower temperatures.

Experiments have been made on this

point which show that they can grow

very well at 63 degrees, though more

slowly. Below that point the growth is

very small and seems to cease below 60

degrees." From this it would appear

that cholera is not likely to prevail to

any considerable extent with the ther-

момeter at or near the freezing point.

A CIRCULAR letter issued by the Com-

mmercial Club committee on municipal

improvements solicits an expression of

opinion as to the propriety of adopting

some style of street improvement less

expensive than brick or asphalt. That

ground has been pretty thoroughly

traversed in this and other cities, and

the consensus of opinion is in favor of

asphalt or brick pavements for residence

streets and streets not subject to heavy

traffic. There is not much difference

between asphalt and brick as to cost,

the former being generally preferred

for residence streets on account of its

cleanliness and comparative noiseless-

ness. Either material, if properly laid,

makes a good pavement, and both have

received strong endorsements from com-

petent authorities.

The attempt to find a cheaper pave-

ment than asphalt or brick, with appar-

ently no regard to quality, does not

strike us as wise. This is one of the

cases in which the best is the cheapest.

A poor street pavement is costly at any

price. There is no economy in putting
 down a pavement which may soon be-
 come a nuisance and in a few years re-
 quire as much as its original cost to
 keep it in repair. It is far better on
 every account and much cheaper in the
 end to pay a little more at first and get
 a pavement that will give satisfaction.
 The Journal is of the opinion that the
 Commercial Club would serve the pub-
 lic better by inculcating the idea of ex-
 cellence and durability in street pave-
 ment rather than that of cheapness.

SHALL FOREIGN IMMIGRATION BE RE-

STRICTED?

The threatened invasion of cholera

and the trouble our authorities have al-

ready had with steamers bringing for-

ign immigrants has given rise to a sug-

gestion that foreign immigration should

be positively prohibited temporarily

and surrounded with new restrictions

hereafter. Other causes than the in-

trusion of disease have led many per-

sons to conclude that it would be well

if the tide of foreign immigration could

be checked. Formerly it was a cause of

boasting, and we pointed with pride to

the constantly increasing arrivals of

immigrants as an indication and assur-

ance of the prosperity of the country.

That period, however, has passed, and

now thoughtful men are asking them-

selves if it would not be well, for a few

years at least, to try the policy of re-

stricting immigration. It is the opin-

ion of many that this would contribute

materially to a solution of the labor and

wages problem, which is undoubtedly

more or less affected by the continual

arrival of a great mass of unskilled

labor from abroad.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, who is well

known as a statistician and writer on

social topics, strongly advocates this

view in an article which has recently ap-

peared. He bases his argument in favor

of restricting foreign immigration on eco-

nomical rather than hygienic views. "The

rate of wages for common labor in the

United States," says General Walker,

"is now at a point which would allow

an industrious workman, having full

employment, to subsist his family, ac-

cording to the standard of living pre-

vailing in Europe, by the expenditure of

one-third of his income." He thinks

there is great danger of this standard of

wages and comfort being broken down

by the continual influx of foreign im-

migrants. It is an ascertained fact that

the immigration of recent years is, com-

paratively, less desirable than that of

former years, being more largely

from countries whose people we

do not care to receive. Statistics show

that from Austria-Hungary

we received none until within re-

cent years, but in 1891 the number com-

ing thence was more than 71,000. From

Poland we obtained only about 500 in

1877, but in 1891 the total was over 27,

000. From Russia, exclusive of Poland

and Finland, the immigration was tri-

pling ten or fifteen years ago. In 1891

it amounted to more than 42,000. From

Italy the immigration to this country

began only recently, but in 1891 it was

over 76,000, and is rapidly increasing.

General Walker is so impressed by the

statistics of foreign immigration, and

by the deleterious effect it is likely to

have on the condition of American work-

ingmen, that from having been a strong

friend of such immigration he now de-

clares himself decidedly opposed to it.

Ten years ago he opposed the passage

of the Chinese exclusion law. Now he

regards it as a "striking proclamation

of the right and duty of a nation to de-

fend itself against what was believed to

be a corrupting and degrading immigra-

tion from any quarter."

The remedy proposed by General

Walker is for the ten years next ensu-

ing to require a deposit of \$100 from every

foreigner entering our ports after Jan.

1, 1893. If the immigrant leaves the

country within three years the amount

should be refunded to him, and if he

remains that long it should be repaid

"upon the presentation of satisfactory

evidence that he is at the time a law-

abiding and self-supporting citizen."

Such a measure, he thinks, would at

once cut off nine-tenths of the immigra-

tion which would otherwise take place

during the next ten years. And it is

hardly necessary to add that the im-

migration which would be cut off by this

provision would be the least desirable.

The question is a practical and serious

one in more than one respect, and public

opinion seems to have reached a point

where some action is demanded by Con-

gress.

WHY THE GRAND ARMY IS NOT THE NA-

TION'S GUEST.

Thousands of members of the Grand

Army will go to Washington under the

impression that the organization will be

officially welcomed to the national cap-

ital, and that in a certain sense those

representing it will be the guests of the

Nation. They remember that President

Harrison sent a message to Congress

recommending an appropriation of \$100,

000 to defray the expenses of the Grand

Army encampment, and they have natu-

rally assumed that Congress would re-

spond to the suggestion of welcoming

back to the capital of the Nation the

men who, after saving the Union, mar-

ched in triumph up Pennsylvania

avenue, and then scattered to their

homes.

Such an assumption on the part of the

Grand Army shows how little its mem-

bers know of the animus of the controll-

ing element in the present House. Con-

gress did not appropriate a dollar of the

Nation's money to be expended in wel-

coming the Grand Army to Washington